

ART. X.—*A Contribution to Meteorology.*

[Read 11th February, 1867.]

Mr. G. W. Groves read a paper with the above title, in which he sought to prove the correctness of his weather prophecies, and ascribed to the "Science of Terrestrial Magnetism" certain principles upon which his calculations were based.

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ART. XI.—*On the Glacial Period in Australia.* By the  
REV. J. E. TENISON WOODS, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

[Read at the Annual Conversazione of the Royal Society, March 4, 1867.]

I owe some apology to the Society for the brief and scattered notes on this subject, which I bring before their notice this evening; but I trust they will see that it contains the germs of what is of the utmost importance to science, not only in Australia, but the scientific conclusions of many eminent men of Europe. It is well known that what is termed the glacial period has occupied a very prominent position in the researches of geologists at home. I need not particularize now what is ordinarily understood by the term, for most of my hearers will be familiar with the facts to which I refer. It appears that during the close of the tertiary period Europe, and indeed we may say the whole of the northern hemisphere, has been visited with a climate which is only now equalled by what is seen in Greenland and the Arctic regions. What that is will be best understood by Dr. Rink's paper in vol. xxiii. of the Royal Geographical Society's journal, p. 143. Not only have such snowy regions as the Alps been the sources of glaciers, which have extended far beyond their present limits, but such temperate regions as the south of England have been visited by floating icebergs. Large masses of drift and boulder till have been strewed all over Great Britain; projecting rocks have been grooved, striated, and ground down; and in Scotland the evidence is such that nothing short of an immense system of glaciers will explain the evidence presented by that country. I need not go into the details of all this. They are so well known now as to be found in every popular manual of science. They have caused quite a revolution in our received explanations of terrestrial phenomena, and have in turn themselves become the subject of various theories.